

The Washington Times

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed during the month of November was as follows:
1. 40,413, 11. 42,180, 21. 42,869
2. 40,254, 12. 42,306, 22. 42,118
3. 40,227, 13. 42,306, 23. 42,770
4. 41,156, 14. 42,375, 24. 42,629
5. 41,711, 15. 42,412, 25. 42,661
6. 42,247, 16. 42,450, 26. 42,113
7. 42,413, 17. 42,529, 27. 42,113
8. 42,413, 18. 42,529, 28. 42,113
9. 42,413, 19. 42,529, 29. 42,113
10. 42,413, 20. 42,529, 30. 42,113

Total for the month.....1,127,148
Daily average for the month.....42,529

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (daily) during the month of November was 948,213, all copies left over and returned after being eliminated. This number, when divided by 28, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for November to have been 33,870.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed during the month of November was as follows:
November 6.....22,159/November 20.....22,025
November 13.....22,639/November 27.....22,025
Total for the month.....333,988
Sunday average for the month.....22,353

The net total circulation of the Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of November was 222,961, all copies left over and returned after being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during November, shows the net Sunday average for November to have been 55,740.

In each issue of the Washington Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 10 cents a month or 7 cents a week. Send postal or telephone circulation Department, Main 5269.

TIMES PENSION POLL WILL BE MADE.

The Government employes has spoken in no uncertain voice on the offer of The Times to conduct a poll on the various pension and retirement plans under consideration.

The Times office has been nearly swamped with votes for the poll and with letters commending the project and urging that it be speedily put into operation.

It is significant that not one of the great mass of replies received was against the suggestion that a poll be made.

It has been decided, therefore, to make the poll. The Times, responding to the emphatic and widespread request of the Government employes of the District, will furnish the machinery through which the employes may make their wants known, and it will lend its columns to recording those wants after they have been expressed, thereby permitting the voice of the employes to penetrate the walls of Congress and the innermost chambers of the department offices.

Now, it is important that all employes inform themselves thoroughly concerning the pension and retirement plans on which they are to vote. There is much to be said for and against each plan under consideration. Employers should not vote blindly. They should know for what they are casting their ballots. The question is, How can they know?

Here, again, The Times offers its services. It not only wants the poll to be as broad as possible, but it wants the poll to record the intelligent opinion of every employe. In this, it feels certain it reflects the sentiment of the whole army of Government clerks. This, then, is the plan:

The Times will publish an article containing the arguments for each retirement plan and an article containing the arguments against each retirement plan. It is now conferring with Government employes known to be respectively for and against each retirement proposition. One of these articles will be published each day, beginning Tuesday, December 27. This will cause the last article of the series to be published on Sunday, January 1.

It is the intention now to conduct the poll on Thursday, January 5. By that time every Government employe will have had time and opportunity to study the various retirement or pension plans, and will be able to vote intelligently.

The result of such a poll should go a long way toward showing just what the Government employes want. If there is a widespread demand for any one system, it will be indicated. If

there is a close division of opinion among the various systems that will be indicated.

Whatever the result, Congress and the heads of departments will be in possession of unofficial but authentic information as to the ideas, preferences, and needs of Government employes in Washington.

INCREASE IN OUR AGRICULTURAL ACREAGE.

A recent number of the Statist of London is devoted almost exclusively to the production and distribution of wealth in the United States, and its conclusions are highly encouraging for the future. It makes the prediction that we may look forward to an expansion in the next decade of nearly 100 per cent in the trade of the country, as measured by the traffic of American railways, and to another increase of 100 per cent in the wealth of the country in the next twenty years.

One of the most interesting features of its survey is the increased acreage devoted to cotton and cereals during the last ten years, and particularly during the latter half of that period. It is pointed out that agriculture suffered a period of stagnation under the influence of low prices during the nineties, but with the return of better prices for food, cotton, and wool there was a return to farm work with new vigor and more scientific methods.

The acreage planted in corn has increased from 83,320,000 in 1900 to 114,083,000 in 1910; that of wheat from 42,495,000 in 1900 to 48,786,000 in 1910, and that of cotton from 25,758,000 in 1900 to 33,190,000 in 1910. The acreage devoted to these crops and to oats and barley besides makes a grand total of 237,502,000, as against 181,831,000 in 1900 and 157,808,000 in 1890.

This tremendous expansion in the corn crop has brought the total production to 3,121,000,000 bushels, which is decidedly the largest we have ever had. The rapidity with which the acreage has increased may be regarded as surprising, and while everyone must rejoice in the prosperity of the farmer, the question naturally arises if this increasing yield does not spell lower prices for food and food products, a development that would be heartily welcomed by our 50,000,000 city dwellers.

STRAUS PLANT TO BE MAINTAINED.

After considerable animated discussion, and after it appeared likely that Washington would lose the benefits of the Straus milk laboratory, a plan has been evolved by which it seems probable the plant will be maintained.

As agreed upon by Mr. Straus, the District Commissioners, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District Committee, an effort is to be made to have Congress pass a bill accepting the Straus plant and putting it under the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The principal thing to be considered locally in this proposal is that, if it is accepted by Congress, the babies of Washington parents who cannot afford to buy proper food for their little ones will be assured of wholesome milk, improved health, and a better chance to grow up. Under the management of the Government the plant should be of even greater good to the community than it has been under private management.

The whole country, however, will benefit indirectly if the laboratories are taken over and operated by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and it is for this that Congress is expected to favor the plan. The Government will not use the plant for experimental purposes, as erroneously reported, but to demonstrate the value of pasteurized, modified milk as food for babies, and to show the States and municipalities how milk depots should be equipped and conducted.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER.

William Lorimer, a Representative from Illinois, was elected Senator on May 26, 1909, by the votes of fifty-five Republicans and fifty-three Democratic members of the Legislature at Springfield. The combination was formed and sprung as a tremendous surprise on the State and the country. The veriest tyro in politics knew that a huge deal of some sort must be behind so remarkably, so effective, and so perfectly organized a coup as that.

About a year later the alleged confession of a Democratic member of the Legislature who voted for Lorimer was published. He alleged that he received a large sum of money in consideration of his participation in the general bi-partisan combination which controlled the legislature, and one of whose accomplishments was the election of Lorimer to the Senate.

Investigations by grand juries and by the United States Senate Committee on Elections have developed a wonderful story of the bi-partisan scheme of corrupt control at Springfield. Of the general wretchedness of moral conditions during the session which elected Mr. Lorimer Senator there is no doubt. Efforts at criminal prosecution have failed to produce convictions, save in the public mind. There the most definite convictions have been lodged, the general character of which is testified by the universal approbation with which the country received the announcement that Theodore Roosevelt had refused to attend a banquet at which Senator Lorimer was to be present.

Perhaps Senator Lorimer is the victim of unfortunate circumstances. He is, at any rate, to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, but none of the proprieties will be violated if suggestion is made that the country will expect a very convincing and conclusive report from the committee which is getting ready to give Senator Lorimer a clean bill of health.

Thus far the committee has seemed phenomenally indisposed to take the public into its confidence. There is report that after once making up a set of findings, these are now being rewritten in the hope of making them less objectionable to public sentiment. The whitewashing committee will make no error if it concocts its whitewash with great care. The country is not in an amiable state of mind for the reception of another whitewashing verdict which shall represent a direct negating of the general conclusion that has formulated itself in the public mind.

If the Pullman Company will now furnish us a formula for undressing without losing everything out of our pockets we'll have cause to be truly grateful.

Congress will probably not forget that an investigation of traveling expenses of public officials might prove to be a bad precedent to establish.

It would be lots easier to be merry on Christmas Day if we didn't know an avalanche of bills was going to hit us a week later.

No matter what the scientists say about it, the youngsters will never believe that this is the shortest day of the year.

Woman can at least claim an advantage over man when it comes to hanging the Christmas stockings.

The upper berth, however, still remains the problem to the woman traveler with a hobbie skirt.

That box of preserves indicates that Aunt Dede knows something about conservation herself.

Chicago University is quite well posted with its Christmas presents, thank you.

Mr. Carnegie is certainly doing his part to make this a season of peace on earth.

Mr. Holt didn't even get a chance to hear the eagle scream.

They say these stylish fur coats hide a multitude of sins.

Three shopping days to Christmas!

Cup to Be Presented.

Members of the rifle team of the Business High School will be presented with the cup which they recently won in the Inter-high school match this morning at the McKinley Manual Training School. The team is composed of L. Shore, J. McInerney, R. Nash, and J. Eckert. The cup is offered by the National Rifle Association. Each member is to be presented also with a medal, the gift of Brigadier General Crozier.

K. of C. Anniversary.

Carroll Council, No. 377, Knights of Columbus, will celebrate its thirteenth anniversary January 18. At a meeting of the council in K. of C. Hall last night, over which John H. Pellen, grand knight, presided, plans were outlined to make the occasion a celebration of unusual proportions. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of ladies and special guests.

Phi Delta's Smoker.

The Phi Delta Theta Alumni Club of Washington held its regular monthly meeting last night at the University Club in the form of a Christmas smoker. Twenty-two members of the fraternity from chapters scattered all over the country were present. Plans are in formation for a big jubilation about the first of the new year.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Address on socialism by John Spargo, Pythian Temple, 1612 Ninth street northwest, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting of the Gaelic Society of Washington, New Willard, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"Bachelor Belles," 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—"The Haves," 8:15 p. m.
Chase—"Polite vaudeville," 8:15 and 8:30 p. m.
Avenue Grand—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
Academy—"The Stampedee," 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—"Singer's Serenaders," 8:15 p. m.
Lyceum—Billy Watson's Show, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Majestic—Vaudeville.
Avalon—Skating, afternoon and evening.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

PLEADS FOR CHANCE FOR MRS. KNOTT

Writes to Times Declares Girls Cannot Live on \$4 or \$5 a Week.

THINKS THE PUBLIC SHOULD SYMPATHIZE

"Go and Sin No More" May Imply Sinning Many Times, But Also Final Repentance.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: You stand for "fair play," as evidenced by a daily reading of your paper. I note with thankful satisfaction the charitable interpretation on the part of Selene Armstrong of the interview with the to-be-pitied Mrs. Knott, now under arrest here, the willing "lure" to bring the bread and butter to the man she loves, to the only man, possibly, in her short life who has thus far given her a helping hand.

Mrs. Knott is right. No girl can live in these high-priced days, or any other, on \$4 a week, nor \$5, nor \$6, if she has to pay all expenses from such wage, and she is anything but doctor's bills and "ecstasy."

The Washington public became aroused when the divorcee of Mrs. Bracey when she shot Senator Brown. Why could it not become interested in this young girl, Mrs. Knott, and help her?

Would that some wise head and generous hand would establish a Foundation for the Advancement of Woman's Humanity to Man and Woman! Suppose they are convicted and committed, do they not come out embittered and possibly begin a life of crime, and become lost to the world? Most of them are young. Give them a chance, and condemn the woman but for her youth. Remember that the gentle admonition, "Go and sin no more," may have implied many times of sinning, but at last the day of repentance.

A TIMES READER.

The Real Cause.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I have just finished reading the report in your paper of the Knott case, and would like the people to know my sentiments. What do the people think of this unfortunate affair; do they ever stop to consider what are the causes of all this kind of trouble? Why, the President and Congress. Is Congress not paid to better our country? Then why doesn't it stop for a moment and try to do something for the poor working girls?

It would say it hasn't time for such things; let it take time or appoint a committee to do it. It could at least make the rich men pay and pass one to make the rich men pay for their luxuries.

Members of Congress know that a girl that makes \$4 or \$5 a week can't live half right in this world of more chance to buy more souls of girls who are weak.

I am only a girl myself, just nineteen, and have the comforts of a good home, but I can feel for this other poor girl. I think if I larger salaries were paid girls, there would be a lot of girls saved from such things as this.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Remember Doctor.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Please publish the following Christmas sentiment in your Mail Bag:

If you want a happy Christmas, Full of peace, joy, and good will, Be sure you don't forget to pay M. D. his little bill.

Your memory was good enough That time you were so ill. You thought M. D. the finest man That ever prescribed a pill.

Just think how he stood by you. How kind he was and true, That night he helped the stork to bring A little one to you.

The doctor's kids have stockings Hung for Santa Claus to fill; How is he going to do it, if you do not pay your bill?

The turkey and the trimmings Taste good to doctor, too. But he lacks the cash to buy them, So now it's up to you.

So don't keep on forgetting About that little bill. But send along your little check And a message of good will.

—GRATITUDE.

"Pedestrian" on Art.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Our artist friend, in defending the nude accompaniments of the Steuben monument, seems to have overlooked the fact that, although, as he observes, the original state of every human being is that of nudity, baby garments await the entrance of every little stranger, and should also bear in mind that clothing in the household is not deemed for warmth merely, but also for the hiding of one's nakedness.

Why, as in the present instance, should complete nudity be exhibited in the corner of a park and at the crossing of two streets, in close proximity to a church and Sunday school, and passers-by, old men and women, young men and maidens, boys and girls, be compelled, from morning to night, and at all hours of the day, to gaze upon it, whether that compulsion be agreeable or disagreeable?

It certainly is a very good rule, "Abstain from all appearance of evil," and a great mistake for a city to put temptations to evil in the pathway of thousands of its citizens and visitors, whose eyes are not restrained by the grace of God and not the suggestive graces of nude art. PEDESTRIAN.

Concert Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, at Stanley Hall, at 3:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

PROGRAM.
Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Paraphrase, "Die Lorelei".....Nevadha
International Fantasia.....Rollinson
(Airs of Two Continents).
Excerpts from "The Midway"
Sons.....Howard
Characteristic "Guard Mount."
Ellenberg
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Capital Tales

Voted to Adjourn.

John Dwight, Republican whip of the House, was on his way from a wobbly district in New York, of which he is a resident, to Washington for the opening of Congress. In the smoking compartment in the train he met a group of Washington correspondents. After mournfully relating the slaughter among the regulars at the recent election, the correspondents turned their attention to the success of the insurgents.

"You newspaper men," said Mr. Dwight, "are doing a terrible injustice to one insurgent in the House. I refer to Miles Polindexter, who has just been elected United States Senator in Washington on an insurgent platform."

"Polindexter has been accused of being an extreme radical; I have even heard it charged that he was a Tennessee Democrat before he went to Washington and discovered that Tennessee Democracy was nothing more or less than Northwestern Republican insurgency. A Democrat has no chance out in the country which Polindexter adopted, so he became an insurgent Republican and only changed the name of his party, retaining his principles."

"To get back to the injustice you fellows do Polindexter. He has been accused of voting against the Republican regulars on all occasions. I protest against such a statement. It is not true. He has voted with the Republicans. I know because I heard him. And the record will bear me out when I say that he voted with us just once. He voted on that one occasion to adjourn."

No Sign From Hughes.

Was Justice Charles E. Hughes disappointed when he failed the other day to get the appointment as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States?

Presumably he was. He would not have been human if he hadn't been. But if he was, he did not show it. He wore what in some circles is familiarly known as his "poker face."

It will be recalled that the appointments were announced Monday at noon, and when the court assembled to hand down decisions at that time, the members understood what had happened. But Justice Hughes gave no sign he was disturbed about it.

"What are you seeing in that paper so interesting?" inquired Imogene. "You don't ordinarily read the woman's page."

"I was just reading a list of gifts suggested here," said Andrew. "Listen! For mother, A sable automobile coat, a chest of solid flat ware or a diamond encrusted pedicure set. For father, A barrel of Irish whisky, a new gold plate for his false teeth, a leopard skin overcoat. For sister, A diamond-studded quill for her ding-a-ling hat, a real hair rat with diamond eyes and—"

"Andrew, you are just making that up!" interrupted Imogene.

"Well, anyhow," he replied, "from all I can see, for about \$3,000 a man can get through this Christmas game without much trouble."

"But Christmas only comes once a year," Imogene reminded him.

"Did you ever see anyone of sound mind and under the tongue of good report who was pleading for a return engagement?" inquired Andrew.

"Once is enough! Christmas is for children and not for people who are old enough to sit up when the mercury lights have been turned on. When we find out there is no Santa Claus we are out of the game. I remember very well the Sunday school teacher who told me there was no Santa Claus, and I hate that man with the same cordial warmth that I hate the dog catcher who caught my first bull pup. I love Santa Claus to this day even if the illustrated advertisements of the department store do make him look like Doctor Custis dressed up for a sleigh ride."

"It's a great day for the children, though," said Imogene.

"You bet it is!" said Andrew. "I was one of those carefully raised, hand-spanked kids who had my nourishment measured out to me in a medicine dropper and was not allowed to eat, pound cake with jowl and greens or dill pickles with apple jelly on 'em, but when the gladsome yuletide came I used to get a place between my grandmother and an old maid aunt and stuff myself till my eyes bulged out! Aunt Tempy, the cook, used to bring in the turkey and with it a bowl full of gizzards and gravy which seemed to run with the steam clear back into the kitchen. I used to eat stuffin', gravy, plum puddin', nuts, raisins, candy, and boiled custard till my tummy stuck out in front like the first five minutes of a balloon ascension, and would finally push me over backward and sit on me. After one such occasion Aunt Tempy took a crumb pan and brush and scraped up over a pint of buttons under my chair!"

"Yes," sighed Imogene, "those were good old days! I suppose I will get the same assortment of handkerchiefs and embroidered centerpieces from the same people!"

"Yes," said Andrew, "and I suppose I will get the same things I got last year. A history of the Boer war bound in tan leather with buff morocco; collars and cuffs; another came to add to the collection I have never carried; nine neckties which would make a cowboy go on a week's spree; and a few cigars which kill at forty yards! Do you know, dear, these are the things which make prohibition a wild dream? A man gets an assortment like this and then goes down to get just a little something to enable him to hold that peace-on-earth-good-will-toward-men expression on his face. The bowl of eggnog stands invitingly and he takes a cup. Then a couple of old friends named Tom and Jerry hold out their hands invitingly and he has 'em. He next takes another eggnog; then one with a little less egg in it, till next thing you know he is drinking straight nog and leaning on the corner of the bar telling the white-coated mixologist that the people who are knocking him now will be working for him this time next year, and that there is nothing too good for that little woman who is waiting at home for him, so he goes around the corner and pays nine dollars for a bunch of violets for her, but forgets and gives them to the street car conductor to take home to his wife!"

"Yes," said Imogene. "I remember the last time you went out Christmas night you came home awfully confused and wound up the graphophone instead of the clock, tried to light the electric light with a match, and finally screwed your corkscrew into the telephone receiver. You said at the time that it was absent-mindedness, though."

"It's a queer thing to me, my dear, that a woman of your refinement and education, not to mention culture and beauty, should now and then have bad taste enough to inject personalities into a purely academic discussion." He resumed his book, but she said, "Andrew, don't you think you could afford that mink set?"

Aloud he said, "Certainly, dear!" but into the book he muttered, "Hush money!"

Senator Breaks Silence.

Senator Burnham of New Hampshire is one of several Senators renowned for the depth of their silence. Until recently he has scarcely been known to give utterance to a thought in a session of the Senate, save to answer to the roll call or to present a petition or a bill.

But now he has broken the ice. As chairman of the Committee on Claims, he is in charge of the omnibus claims bill. This bill is loaded down with ancient claims, which have been gathered in by lawyers who have been insistent on getting them taken care of in the pending measure. It has stirred a sharp debate.

Senator Bristow is against it. Senator Hale landed on it hard. And it has been necessary for Senator Burnham to do considerable speculating—for him.

Speaks Out Clearly.

Folks who go into the Supreme Court room often are aware that, as a rule, the opinions are delivered in an indistinct tone of voice. Most of the members of the court talk in a low key, and sometimes almost mumble their words. Justice Hughes does not do this.

He is a man of the highest caliber, and he speaks in a clear, concise fashion. It is not hard to tell that Justice Hughes has no difficulty in marshaling his thought and in arraying it in English.

Andrew and Imogene

By Roe Fulkerson

Imogene. "You don't ordinarily read the woman's page."

"I was just reading a list of gifts suggested here," said Andrew. "Listen! For mother, A sable automobile coat, a chest of solid flat ware or a diamond encrusted pedicure set. For father, A barrel of Irish whisky, a new gold plate for his false teeth, a leopard skin overcoat. For sister, A diamond-studded quill for her ding-a-ling hat, a real hair rat with diamond eyes and—"

NEW LAWS URGED TO VALVE RAILROADS

Interstate Board Urges Changes in Its Annual Report.

NUMEROUS DEFECTS REPORTED CORRECTED

Most Important Parts of New Statue Pointed Out to Congress.

Urgent demand is made for the passage of a law for the physical valuation of railroads by the Government, in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission submitted to Congress today.

The report referred to the "well known fact that no court or commission or accountant or financial writer would for a moment consider that the present railroad law is a satisfactory instrument purporting to give the 'cost of property' suggests even in a remote degree a reliable measure either of money invested or of present value."

The railroad law passed by Congress last June was credited in the report with having "corrected numerous defects which experience had disclosed, conferred upon the public new rights and remedies, and correspondingly increased the jurisdiction and authority of the commission."

Important Feature.

The most important feature of the law is said by the report to be the provision giving the commission authority to suspend proposed increased rates, pending investigation of their propriety. Regarding the cases involving the attempt of the railroads in the East and West to make a general increase in freight rates, the report says the arguments will be begun on January 9, and "the commission intends to announce its decision at the earliest practicable date thereafter."

Since December 1, 1909, thirty-one pleas of guilty for violation of railroad laws were received, and the fines imposed amounted to \$63,000.

"The fight against discrimination," says the report, "is by no means won, practices still remaining which are more insidious and more difficult of extirpation than open rebating, by reason of the fact that they are hidden in contractual arrangements, entirely legal, except for the effect produced. To speak generally, these arrangements depend for their vice on some plan by which shippers obtain an interest in carrier's property."

Total Revenues.

The total operating revenues of the railroads during July, August, and September this year were \$76,124,294—an increase of more than \$42,000,000 compared with the same quarter of